Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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MISCELLANY.

ON VISITING COWPER'S RESIDENCE.

In a review of the works of Miss *Jane Taylor*, the Eclectic Review gives a number of interesting extracts from different parts of her writings, among which the one we gave last week, entitled, "*How it strikes a stranger*," is one which we presume will not be speedily forgotten.

The following lines, "*On visiting Cowper's Garden and Summer House at Olney*," are from her pen. The Eclectic introduces them by saying, "There is one poem which, equally on account of the theme, and the manner in which it is treated, we cannot pass over. It is the tender and touching effusion of a congenial spirit on visiting the garden and summer-house of Cowper.

'Are these the trees?—Is this the place?
These roses, did they bloom for him?
Trod he these walks with thoughtful pace?
Pass'd he amid these borders trim?

'Is this the bower?—a humble shed
Methinks it seems for such a guest!
Why rise not columns, dome-bespread,
By art's elaborate fingers drest?

'Art waits on wealth;—there let her roam—
Her fabrics rear, her temples gild:
But Genius, when he seeks a home,
Must send for Nature's self to build.

'This quiet garden's humble bound,
This homely roof, this rustic fane,
With playful tendrils twining round,
And woodbines peeping at the pane:—

'That tranquil, tender sky of blue,
Where clouds of golden radiance skim,
Those ranging trees of varied hue—
These were the sights that solaced him.

'We stept within: at once on each
A feeling steals, so undefined;
In vain we seek to give it speech—
'Tis silent homage paid to Mind.

'They tell us here he thought and wrote,
On this low seat—reclining thus;
Ye garden breezes, as ye float,
Why bear ye no such thoughts to us?

'Perhaps the balmy air was fraught
With breath of heaven;—or did he toil
In precious mines of sparkling thought
Conceal'd beneath the curious soil?

'Did zephyrs bear on golden wings
Rich treasures from the honied dew?
Or are there here celestial springs
Of living waters, whence he drew?

'And here he suffer'd!—this recess,
Where even Nature fail'd to cheer,
Has witness'd oft his deep distress,
And precious drops have fallen here!

'Here are no richly sculptured urns
The consecrated dust to cover;
But Nature smiles and weeps, by turns,
In memory of her fondest lover'

THE HOUR OF DEATH.—By Mrs. Hemans.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

Day is for mortal care,
Eve for glad meetings round the joyful hearth,
Night for the dreams o. sleep, the voice of prayer
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth!

The banquet hath its hour,
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song, and wine;
There comes a day for grief's o'erwhelming, power
A time for softer tears—but all are thine!

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee! but thou art not of those
That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their prey.

Leaves have their their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And suns to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain,
But who will teach us when to look for thee!

Is it when spring's first gale
Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?
Is it when roses in our path grow pale?
They have one season—all are ours to die!

Thou art where billows foam,
Thou art where music melts upon the air!
Thou art around us in our peaceful home,
And the world calls us forth—and thou art there;

Thou art where friend meets friend,
Beneath the shadow of the elm to rest;
Thou art where foe meets foe, and trumpets rend
The skies, and swords beat down the princely crest.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

FUNDAMENTALS.

We gave in our last some extracts from an article on Fundamentals in religion in the *Tenth* number of Sparks Theological Collections. The following striking remarks from the same article will enable our readers to form an estimate of the ability of this writer, (James Foster) from whose works this number is chiefly made up.

It is not sufficient, that a doctrine be clearly revealed to make it a Fundamental, but an *explicit belief of it must be made an express term of happiness* in the sacred writings. For, without doubt, there are a great many clear, propositions, which many sincere, and honest Christians have no explicit belief of; nor is it necessary they should, since they are purely incidental and occasional; and either do not at all affect Christianity in any important points of doctrine or practice; or, if they are of consequence, it is only as they serve to illustrate the essential fundamental parts of it; which yet may be believed, though they are never observed or attended to. I grant indeed, that whenever a Christian *sees* them to be *clearly revealed*, he is obliged to believe them. But then it is not because the points of doctrine are in themselves so important, as that men's salvation, or damnation, will be determined absolutely by their knowledge, or ignorance of them; but because they are, as he thinks in the word of God, who is omniscient, and so cannot be deceived himself, just and faithful, and so cannot impose upon his creatures; and there is still this difference between any of these propositions, and those which are, in the sense above mentioned, fundamental, that a man may be saved without an explicit and particular belief of these; whereas, the others are indispensibly necessary to be explicitly believed, as being the essential constitutive parts of the new covenant.

And now, methinks, it should be past dispute, not only that Christ alone, as sole king of his church, has a right to settle upon what terms those, who are willing to become his subjects, must expect to be protected and rewarded by him, but that these terms are expressly determined, and particularly that our Lord, out of his gracious and kind concern for his church, "which he had purchased with his own blood,"* hath fully and clearly revealed what those truths are, which are of such vast importance, as that the happiness of immortal souls depends upon an explicit belief of them, and which therefore it so nearly concerns all the members of it to be apprized of. So that we may rest satisfied, that whenever this is not *expressly* said, with relation to any particular doctrine of Christianity, misapprehensions of that part of the revelation which contains it, if we have examined it with sincerity, will never be brought into the account against us at the day of judgment; but if we can be charged with nothing else, be shall be able to lift up our heads with joy and confidence, in that solemn and awful day of trial, and shall be found "perfect and entire," in a Gospel sense "wanting nothing."

Here then is a strait and easy way to true, solid peace; a rational foundation of comfort, which does not cramp a free, inquisitive genius in its searches after truth. For I am persuaded, did men only consider what kind of faith that is which Christ and the Gospel make necessary, and not pay so much deference to the decisions and determinations of perhaps weak and deluded, or of artful, designing men, whose interest it is to keep their minds in fetters, and to hold their rational faculties in chains, in the most abject and ignominious servitude; the truths of the Gospel would not be lost for want of being looked into, and examined; men would not be affrighted from seeing with their own eyes what is real, unadulterated Christianity, and what are only the dreams of fanciful and bewildered enthusiasts, for fear of falling into heresy; but primitive Christianity would probably revive; and it is likely there would be a greater uniformity in judgment and opinion, than there is at present; for Christianity, abstracted from the colouring and varnish, which have been laid upon it, and separated from school divinity, one of the worst enemies it ever had, and by which it has been horribly perplexed and rendered involved and intricate, is a plain, intelligible religion. But if this were not obtained, there would be more of charity and mutual forbearance, and less of that turbulent, schismatical, imposing, tyrannical spirit, which has reflected so much dishonour upon the Christian cause, and made it the sport and derision of infidels.

I would draw this general conclusion from the premises, that *no Christian who has the liberty of looking into his Bible, and uses that liberty, can err in Fundamentals.* I take it for granted, that such a one believes the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, (which I think are not fundamental articles of Christianity, properly so called, but general maxims, upon which all religion, is built,) for this is implied in his professing to be of any religion. And now, how is it possible for any honest man, who reads his Bible, to miss of the knowledge of any essential part of Christian doctrine, when, whatever doctrine is of this nature, is clearly and distinctly, and intelligibly revealed? Nay, how is it possible that any man, honest or dishonest, should mistake here, when all such necessary doctrines are made express conditions of salvation in the sacred writings, which he is supposed to be conversant with? It is possible, indeed, that men may be induced by some vicious lust, and to serve ill designs, to deny such grand truths which is certainly a distructive and damnable error. But then, the reason why such persons are heirs of damnation and wrath, is not an error in judgment, or the imperfection and deficiency of their faith, but it is because their wills are depraved and vicious. And, by the way, since it is plain, that no *Christian who uses his Bible* can avoid knowing what doctrines are essential, and indispensibly necessary parts of Christian faith, I think it fairly and naturally follows, that no doctrines can be, as the word has been explained, fundamental, about which *Christians using their Bibles* are disagreed and divided into parties; and consequently, that none of those points, which are at present debated by great numbers on all sides in the protestant world, are of such vast and infinite consequence. To mention particulars, not the doctrines of the trinity, original sin, absolute election, perseverence, and the like, for if any of these are necessary and fundamental doctrines, since doctrines of this sort cannot but be known to all Christians, who read the New Testament, (as being not only clearly revealed, but therein made in express words absolutely necessary to be believed,) we must suppose one of the contending parties to profess and maintain, to promote their temporal interest, or serve some base designs, not only what they do not believe, but what they know to be false; which is a supposition so gross and shocking, so contrary to all the principles of natural justice and charity, and to the probabilities of things, that it would be a reflection on the christianity and common sense of a civilized people to attempt to expose it.

* Acts xx. 28.

UNITARIAN'S ANSWER.

The following extract from the tract called the Unitarian's Answer, refers, it will be perceived to the *preeminence* or *greatness* of *Jesus*. The affecting practical appeal of a few of the last sentences, is enough, one would suppose, at once to soften and overcome the uncharitable temper of those who stigmatize us as denying the Saviour, and refuse us the name of Christians.

The greatness of Jesus Christ, then, we conceive to be a *moral* and *official* greatness. It does not depend on his metaphysical nature, on the precise rank he holds in the scale of being, or the exact degree of his power. Of these, we are not informed, and they could not be the objects of our affection, if we were. All this seems to us unscriptural and unprofitable abstraction concerning the glory of Jesus. It does not depend, either, upon his having two natures. Of this union of natures, there is not a word in the New Testament. Neither does his greatness depend on the time when he began to exist. It is official. It is his greatness as a Saviour—a greatness, not of age, but of office. If God has been pleased to appoint Jesus to be our Saviour, shall we demand before we can receive him, to know how long he existed? Shall we insist that he ought to have lived for ages before, to be qualified for the work? We might do so, but it would be bold presumption. From the stones, God could raise up children to Abraham; and from the dust, he could raise up a Saviour. Suppose—we need not enter upon the question—but suppose that his existence *did* commence with his birth;—he might be none the less invested with all needful power. It would not follow by any means, that he was a *mere* man. It would be still true, and it is the belief of all, that he possessed super-human power, holiness and authority, that he was unlike all other beings in his union with God, in his office and influence; that he had the spirit of God without measure, and that the fulness of Divinity dwelt in him. This is not, and cannot be a *merely* human being; and we know of no one among us who believes him to be a *mere* man. Besides; if we *had* settled all these abstract questions, of what use would it be to us? Our main concern is, not how long he has existed—not how many natures he has—not what he is abstractly, but what he is to us? And to us he is a gracious, and all-sufficient Redeemer. To us he has that name, which is indeed above every name—Jesus, the Saviour. To us, he is Master and Head. To us he filleth all in all—he fills our souls with knowledge and peace, and satisfying good—with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

But from this delightful and interesting view of Jesus as our Saviour, we are called back to the region of cold abstraction concerning him—to be reminded of a certain theoretical, and as it seems to us, most gratuitous distinction. It is said then, that although in his official character Jesus *is* inferior, yet he is not, in his real character—that he has veiled his divinity in humanity; that although originally and truly God, he condescends in the work of mediation and redemption, to act a part subordinate to God. With regard to this distinction we are almost tempted to reply to our opponents—be it so. Receive Jesus Christ then in the character in which he is presented to you. Let questions about his original, metaphysical nature be laid to rest. They are not of the Bible. Think of Jesus as your Saviour. Learn of him as your Teacher. Obey him as your Master. Imitate him as your Example. Love him as your gracious Friend and Benefactor and Lord. Receive him as the Son of God. Fill your minds with the loveliness and grandeur of his character, as the brightest Image of God, the Representative of his authority, the Messenger of his mercy, the dying Saviour, the triumphant Restorer, the Light, Life, and Salvation of dying and guilty men. Fulfil the purpose of his death, and the duty of honoring him, by cultivating his mild, pure, forbearing, and charitable temper of mind. Do this, and we have no controversy with you.

POPERY.

[*From a Review of Wilson's Letters from the Continent*]

Mr Wilson has supplied us with abundant evidence, forcing itself on our observation every where in foreign countries, though here there are Protestants who affect to doubt it,—that Popery is, what Popery ever has been. On arriving at Courtray, he was struck with the cheerfulness and neatness of the town, and its general beautiful appearance.

'But alas! the whole place is given to superstition. At every lamp through the streets an image of the Virgin is suspended; not a Protestant in the town.—In England, we have little idea of the state of things in Catholic Europe; there is a darkness *that may be felt.*'

At Brussels, the priest who shewed the church of St. Gudule, told the Travellers with perfect sang-froid, that 'some Jews having, four centuries ago, stolen the host from the church, and stabbed it, blood miraculously issued from it, and destroyed them!'

At Aix, 'a priest gravely shewed us a nail and several pieces of the wood of the cross; the sponge in which the vinegar was offered to our Saviour; a part of the girdle of our Lord; a link of the chain with which St. Peter was martyred; an arm and some of the hair of John the Baptist; a tooth of St Thomas; some bones of Simeon, &c. I asked the priest if all these were matters of faith. He replied, "No, but they rested on the most undoubted historical evidence." Oh, the gross impositions of this corrupt church!'

At Bergheim, they found the church filled with superstitions. A procession of two hundred persons is stated to have come eighteen miles, only the day before, to sing hymns in honour of the Virgin.

'Under an image of our Lord, we found these words: "Thou who passest by, honour always the image of Christ; but adore not the image, but him whom it represents." It is thus precisely that a heathen priest would have excused his idolatry.'

In the cathedral of Cologne, the principal raree-show consists of the heads of the three wise men who visited our Lord, with their names inscribed over each, Caspar, Melchior, Balthasar; not in pickle, like the heads of the New Zealanders at Surgeons' Hall, but—'enshrined in massy silver gilt, adorned with 'precious stones.' Another church in this city boasts of the relicts of St. Ursula and her eleven thousand British Virgins!

After stating in very plain and striking terms the bold attitude which the Roman Catholics have taken on the continent since the restoration of the Bourbons, and alluding to the revival of the Jesuits, and the increasing spirit of intolerance, in the persecution of the Protestants, and the general opposition to measures for enlightening the common people, the reviewer proceeds to say.—

Some noble exceptions, however, stand out in bold relief amid this gloomy picture. Our readers are familiar with the name of Leander Von Ess. He was unfortunately from home, when Wilson arrived at Darmstadt; a severe disappointment. This admirable man, now in his fifty-second year, has had a spitting of blood for above four years, which prevents his preaching, but he gives himself up to the propagation of the Gospel. He has left the university of Marburg, where he was professor, and now lives under the Protestant Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. He remains, however, a Catholic priest, but with the spirit of a Reformer. He has printed fourteen large editions of his New Testament, and circulated altogether 494,860 copies. The desire for the Scriptures among the Catholics, priests as well as laity, continues to increase; and sometimes, he circulates as many as 7000 in a single month. Lately, a priest in one parish sent for 2000 New Testaments: the parish is in the Black Forest.

A very interesting account is given of the conversion of a Catholic priest, named Henhofer, who became a true Christian by reading the Scriptures, and with his whole congregation, consisting of forty families, with the lord of the village at their head, 'turned from the Catholic to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.'

'M. Aloyx Henhofer was Catholic cure of the communes of Mulhausen and Steineyg (between Carlsruh and Stugard). In proportion as he studied the sacred Scriptures, with a conscientious desire to fulfil his pastoral duties, his preaching began to savour of the doctrine of Christ; and he gradually proclaimed the Gospel with so much unction and force, that multitudes came from the most distant viliges to hear him. He was soon cited to appear before the Ecclesiastical authorities at Bruchsal, to give an account of his doctrines. It was on this occasion he published his "Christian Confession of Faith," in which he declares, that, all the time he was cure of Mulhausen, he never said a word contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church; and when he preached against the abuse of ceremonies, it was only to combat the error of some of his parishioners, who thought to satisfy their consciences by merely observing the exterior forms of religion. The authorities of Bruchsal deprived him of his living, declaring that, by his "Confession," he had pronounced his own separation. The Baron de Gemmingen, lord of the parish, with all his household, and the cure Henhofer at the head of forty families, comprising about 220 persons, soon after publicly separated themselves from the Church of Rome. They made a profession of their faith in the evangelical doctrines in the Baronial chapel of Steineyg; and then, as many of them as were adults, received the Holy Communion according to the rites adopted since the re-union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches. This affecting ceremony was celebrated in a Catholic country, in the midst of a crowd assembled from all the neighbouring places, with doors and windows open, without the slightest interruption or disturbance—a proof of the excellent temper which prevails between the two communions in the Grand Dutchy of Baden. As about half the parish of Mulhausen remained Catholics, and the new converts had of course no claim to the revenues of the livings, nor to the use of the parish church, they have for the present joined themselves to the parish of Urbain de Pforzheim; and Divine service is celebrated in the chapel of the castle of Steineyg. M. Henhofer has not at present thought it right to remain as their pastor, on account of the umbrage it would give the Catholics. Nevertheless, he was examined as a Protestant candidate, April 11, 1820, and was ordained the following day. He is a pious, calm, amiable man, who has acquired surprising influence by his personal character. His publication has created a lively sensation in Alsace, and the Catholics read it with even more eagerness than the Protestants."

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 28.

EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the vestry of the Church in Federal Street, on Wednesday evening at half past 6 o'clook. After the transaction of the usual business the members repaired to the church, where an able and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr Flint of Salem. A number of anthems were sung with taste and effect by the church choir and others who kindly volunteered their services. At the close of the performances a collection was made for the benefit of the funds. As the evening was rainy, the collection was much less than at the preceding anniversary.

We give the following extracts from the yearly Report of the Trustees.

The Trustees have the satisfaction to state that, the present condition of the society is prosperous, and that its prospects are equally as favourable and encouraging as at any former period. Its friends are increasing, and it only requires activity and zeal in its members to excite a still greater interest in its favour.

Since the last anniversary, the Executive Committee have employed several missionaries in places destitute of regular preachers of the gospel; and have afforded aid to settled ministers, whose circumstances were such as to call for additional means of support. The grants made for these purposes, during the year past exceed those made at any former period. For the respective years 1822 and 1823, about $900 were granted. But in the course of the last year $1410 have been allowed for missionary purposes.

There are several *established* missionaries or settled ministers, who perform missionary service in their respective neighborhoods, who have received aid from our society for a number of years. Their situation remains much the same; and it is believed they still merit our assistance. Some *new* cases, during the year past, were made known to the committee, and assistance solicited, which, after due examination, was readily granted. Instances more frequently occur, than formerly, of the diminution of regular Congregational Societies, from the prevalence of various sects in the country, at the present day, and of the legal facilities of forming new Societies, which render the situation of settled clergymen unpleasant and embarassed.

The Executive Committee have had many applications, growing out of such cases, with which they have considered it their duty to comply; especially as this was a particular object of the original members of the society. They have also afforded pecuniary aid to several societies recently formed; which have been thus enabled to obtain settled ministers.

The report here mentions *thirteen* different religious societies that have received assistance during the year past; and then proceeds to say;—

Tracts are generally given to our missionaries for distribution; and are believed to be very useful. Perhaps it would subserve the interests of piety and morality, if a larger sum was appropriated in this way in future.

The present state of our country is such as to require our continued efforts in the cause of religion. Much is to be done by individuals and societies for the support of christian Ministers in distant parts of this State, and in other States. The spirit of religious freedom is spreading; and while it produces many good effects, it is the occasion of various sects, and of divisions in old established Societies. This state of things, perhaps cannot be entirely prevented; but something may be done, by the enlightened and liberal, to assist those from whom a portion of their usual support is withdrawn, and to maintain a just sense of the importance of regular religious instructions by learned and pious ministers.

The receipts of the Society during the past year, were $1472,81. The expenditures during the same time were 1410,46.

A number of sums have been contributed to the funds of the society, which have not yet been publicly acknowledged. As we have not, at this moment the means of designating them with accuracy, we shall defer it till a future opportunity.

The increased amount of the receipts of this society, during the past year, evince that it is becoming an object of general attention. The excellence of its plan is undoubtd; and the good it has already done is too manifest to suffer it to be regarded by enlightened and liberal Christians with any other feelings than those of deep interest and affection. We trust that the many small but acceptable contributions by which the amount of the funds is annually increased will not be suffered to abate, but will still, like so many refreshing streams, increase the generous fountain, that it may continue permanently and more extensively to refresh and fertilize the moral wilderness.

Convention of Congregational Ministers. The congregational Ministers of Massachusetts met, as usual, in Convention, at the New Court House in this city, on Wednesday P. M. at 5 o'clock. The usual business was transacted in quietness and harmony. At 10 o'clock on Thursday, the convention met again at the Court House, and at 11 o'clock, proceeded to the Church in Brattle Square, where an interesting discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr Pierce, of Brookline, on the *peculiar trials of a Christian Minister.*

At the close of the public services, a collection was made for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Congregational clergymen.

The collection amounted to $365. This sum, with some additions from the funds of the Convention and from the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, is divided amongst *forty two* widows, in sums regulated by the circumstances of the respective individuals. The small sums thus received are of great use in relieving the necessities of the deserving individuals for whose benefit it is contributed.

Considering the acknowledged excellence of this charity, and the persevering devotedness of many of our wealthy citizens to its promotion, we have been a little surprized at the seeming (we hope it is *seeming* only) indifference of our orthodox friends to its success. We allude to the neglect of the *Recorder* and *Telegraph* of last week, to mention the public meeting of the convention, and the contribution.—Was it accidental, or was it because the preacher was not of the approved stamp of orthodoxy? If Dr. Griffin, or Dr. Humphreys had been the preacher, would the meeting have been forgotten by the Recorder?

We might suppose that the circumstance that *thirty-six* out of the *forty two* widows who receive the charity of the Convention, were the wives of Orthodox clergymen, would have been sufficient to conquer the prejudice against the preacher, and to have thrown open the colums of an orthodox paper to something that should indicate a willingness, if not evince an effort to increase the small but valuable gratuity. But perhaps this fact was unknown to the Editor of the Recorder.

It was, at least, to have been expected that the circumstance would have carried weight with orthodox clergymen, and have induced them more generally to have waived for a moment their dislike of pretended heresy, for the sake of doing a noble act of charity. That even this motive, was, with many, insufficient for the purpose, is inferred from the fact that sundry orthodox clergymen found liesure and disposition to honour the dining Hall, though they found none to visit the church, or to cast in their charities for the relief of the destitute partners and orphans of their deceased brethren.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The American Bible Society, whose principal depository is at New York, is justly considered, by every friend of the moral interests of mankind, as a most noble institution. Its resources and its influence are every year extending; and it has now become so strong in the affections of a large portion of the community, that there is now but little danger, of its languishing, or becoming inefficient in its operations. It is chiefly however, by its foreign operations that the American Bible Society may be considered as affecting the most good, for, though it will and ought to maintain a close general oversight of the bible cause in the United States, yet it is the branches and minor associations by whose activity and more minute investigations and gratuities, the poor and destitute in different sections of our own country are to be supplied.

In No. 43 and 44 of Extracts from the *Correspondence of the American Bible Society*, we have an account of the operations of a few of the branch or auxiliary Bible Societies.

Nassau Hall Bible Society. This Society procured for distribution, during the last year, 450 Bibles, and 300 Testaments. The whole number of Bibles distributed by the society since its establishment is 3069, and of Testaments 1104.

New York Bible Society. It is stated in the *fifth* report of this Society, that the whole number of Bibles distributed and sold by the Society, since its first establishment, is 30,257, and the number of Testaments 7429. The number distributed during the past year was 650 Bibles, and 1582 Testaments. This Society has judiciously directed its attention of late to the wants of the poor population of its own city. In ward No. *six*, two hundred and sixty-four families were found without a Bible; and in ward No. *ten*, three hundred and twenty-four families were found in the same state. Some part of the funds of this Society has been appropriated during the year past, towards supplying the emigrants to Hayti, with Bibles and Testaments.

Baltimore Bible Society. The Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, had issued during the last year, 667 Bibles, in English and German, and 706 Testaments in English and Spanish. The whole number of Bibles and Testaments issued since the establishment of the Society, is 7018.

Lincoln County Bible Society. A Bible Society was established in Lincoln County, Kentucky, last year.—The operations of this Society have not yet become very effectual.

The following are extracts from the *twentieth* Report of of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

During the last year your Committee have received intelligence of the formation of five new Auxiliary Societies, twenty-two Branch Societies, two Ladies' Branches, thirty-five Bible Associations, and sixty Ladies' Bible Associations; making a total of 124 new Biblical Institutions.

The total net receipts of your Society within the same period have been £97,718 17s. 8d.

It affords your Committee peculiar pleasure to state, that there has been an increase of £1,067 5s. 10d. in the free contributions, and payments for Bibles and Testaments, Annual Reports, &c. from Auxiliary Societies, and from subscribers; which have amounted in the whole to £82,323 2s. 0d.

Another very gratifying fact, which your Committee would notice, is, that of the issues of Bibles and Testaments from the depository have exceeded those of the former year by 30,941 copies. They are as follows:—123, 193 Bibles, 167,298 Testaments; forming (with the issues in preceeding years) an aggregate of 3,442,328 copies of the Sacred Writings dispersed in the British dominions.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

Mr Reed....The following plan for a *Juvenile Library* having been adopted in this place about a year since, and been attended with very pleasant results, I have thought that it might be useful to extend the knowledge of it through the medium of your Paper.

My object was to present the children and youth of my pastoral charge with a large assortment of books and tracts suited to their ages and adapted to make valuable impressions on their hearts. It was thought important to give them a taste for reading at an age when they have commonly more leisure than at any subsequent period of life and when the heart is most susceptible of good impressions, and, that thus, much might be done to facilitate their progress in learning, to guard them against temptation, and to lay the foundation of a moral and christian character.

In order to effect these objects in the simplest mode and with the least burden of expence, it was proposed;—That an annual contribution be had on some convenient day for procuring the necessary funds;—that the money so collected be placed in the hands of the pastor and deacons of the church, to be devoted to the purchase of books; and that these books constitute a Library, styled the *Juvenile Charitable Library of* ———, to which all children and youths residing in this town over the age of seven years have free access on the Monday afternoon of each week in the year.

The amount of of our first collection was seventeen dollars, with which about 40 small volumes, and twice that number of small books and tracts were purchased; which have had a wide circulation, some having been carried into almost all the families in town.

A few Sabbaths since we had our second Collection, which was larger in amount than the first;—an evidence that the plan is approved by the parents and friends of the rising generation.

It may be proper to state farther, that I have, whenever it was convenient, attended personally to the distribution of the books, thinking that I might by this means direct those who apply for them, and who cannot in general be supposed capable of judging for themselves, to the selection of such as are adapted to their several ages and capacities;—and I can truly say that no part of my ministerial duties has afforded me sincerer pleasure.

———, May 26, 1825.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

PUBLISHING FUND.

The affairs of this Institution are in such a state, as to enable the Trustees to proceed in their operations without further appeals to public benevolence. They are not anxious to be provided with means for the gratuitious destribution of their publications, as they are satisfied that books are more likely to come into circulation, if sold at a low price, than if gratuitously bestowed; by the profit of sales, their capital is slowly accumulating, while employed in furnishing a large amount of profitable reading at a trifling cost.

They publish two series, the first consists of practical moral and religious tracts, chiefly in a narrative form, which are sold wholesale at the rate of ten cents for one hundred pages.

The second series consists of works of a more strictly, theological and devotional character, and is intended to comprehend some of the popular treatises, which are purchased by clergymen for distribution among their people. As the limited circulation of these does not authorise large editions the price is proportionably higher, they are sold at the rate of fifteen cents for a hundred pages.

Those who are in the habit of distributing tracts are aware how difficult it is to find such as assume the broad ground of Christian piety and morality, and avoid the controverted principles of Sectarian theology. To supply the want of such publications, and to provide a succession, which should unite entertainment and utility, and save the distributing public from the labour of previous examination, by the sanction of a judicious selecting committee, was the object of the association. The style of printing and binding, secures the tracts a respectable place in the residence of the affluent, and at the same time enables the Society to afford them at a cheap rate. They are neither so large as to startle the young, nor so small as to seem like children's books to the old. A largo proportion is of the narrative kind; but such are the most popular, they sell best, and are read by the light and young, on whose amusement it is well if we can engraft the scion of virtue and religion.

Tracts of an argumentative and didatic kind, are preferred by those chiefly, whose religious characters are formed, or whose bias, at least, is decidedly good, and they may render much service to the common cause; but when a parent assembles his children around him in an evening, the circle will be strongly impressed by the moral conveyance in an engaging story, when the same sentiment divested of the fable, would be listened to without interest, and soon forgotten. A similar effect is produced among the labouring classes generally, and person accustomed to abstract reasoning are not always aware how irksome is the exercise to the multitude at large. It is vain to attribute this to bad taste; we must take the world as it is, and adapt our efforts for its improvement to the present state of society, not forgetting to take into view its levity and love of novelty.

All the patronage, which the Society ask of the public, is to buy useful books at a very low price and we hope they will not ask in vain.

General Intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

TRIAL OF MR SAVERY.

Some weeks since we noticed the arrest of Mr Savery, the son of a respectable Banker in the city of Bristol, on a charge of forging a bill of exchange. It will be recollected that this unfortunate gentleman had embarked on board of one of the packets for New York, and was taken from the ship by the officers of the police. His trial took place at the April term, held in Bristol. On being placed at the bar, he plead Gulty. This plea was wholly unexpected by the court; and being delivered in a firm voice, produced a great effect, particularly on the Judge, Lord Gifford, who changed color, and remained silent for some time. At length looking earnestly in the prisoner's face he inquired if he had been induced to make that plea by the hope of pardon.—He replied he had done it deliberately. His Lordship told him to consider a time before he determined to persevere in that plea. The prisoner "shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief."

Clerk of the Arraigns.—"Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?"

The prisoner was then removed; and, on being brought back, and saying he persisted in the plea, the Judge putting on his black cap, addressed him in a very solemn manner, and after urging him not to indulge the hope of pardon, proceeded to pronounce the sentence of death. The prisoner seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head. Mr Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the court, made way through the crowd, by the witness box, and very agitatingly exclaimed:

The Recorder.—"Wait a short time."

"My Lord, as the prosecutor, I recommend him to mercy, if mercy can be shown. The consequences of his crime were limited; the public have suffered nothing; hardly any thing."

Lord Gifford leant back in his seat, greatly affected, but made no reply. The prisoner was then removed from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded court, many of the persons present well knowing the prisoner and his father the Banker.

FROM CALCUTTA.

We have just received by the George, from Calcutta, a file of the "*Scotsman in the East,*"

We give the following extracts. The Scotsman of Feb. 8, says;—

Our pages this-day exhibit a considerable degree of variety. Of the Articles selected the most generally interesting is that entitled *Eastern Slave Trade*, being the particulars of a Treaty entered into by the British Government with the Imaum of Muscat, by which English cruizers become authorize to seize Arab vessels within certain limits if found carrying on the Slave trade. Our readers will join with us in rejoicing at every advance made by the cause of humanity and civilivation, and in deprecating also the base and sordid policy by which this traffic is defended even by some of the most enlightened nations of the world.

The Scotsman of the 7th Feb. speaking of the Slave Trade, and alluding to the report of the *African Institution*, for 1824, has the Following humane and liberal remarks.

It is particularly deserving of noticce, that Portugal, Spain, and France, and especially the latter, are, of European nations, the sole supporters of this infamous traffiic in human beings—Portugal, Spain, and France, all of which are at present in the full and unmixed enjoyment of the blessings arising from legitimate governments; while England, the United States, and Colombia,—the free nations of the world—those in which the voice of the people is more or less heard and respected—have entirely prohibited the trade, have rendered it equivalent in criminality and punishment to piracy, and have even in one instance, and that by the youngest government of the three, passed a law which will prevent the continuance of slavery within its territory beyond the present generation.

Some may be of opinion that there is no connection between the perpetration and permission of such enormities as the slave trade implies, and despotic principles in government. It appears to us that there is a close and intimate connection, and that as despotic principles in government are founded on a degrading view of the rights and capacities of the great mass of mankind, so their natural effects are to blunt every humane feeling, and to confound all the moral perceptions which the Deity has implanted in our nature until at last man is considered as of no value, unless as the slave of his fellow-man. We have a proof of this connection in the way in which the adherents of despotic, and those of constitutional governments, respectively treat each other. With very few exceptions, the latter have treated their opponents with mildness and mercy—without any exception known to us, the former have treated *their* opponents with the most revolting, unmanly, and unnecessary, cruelty.

We have not time to prepare an abstract of the news which the papers above alluded to furnish, respecting the Burmese War.

We take the following, ready furnished to our hand, from the *Salem Register.*

Capt. Saunders, of the ship George, which arrived here on Tuesday in the short passage of 100 days from Calcutta, has obligingly favoured us with files of Calcutta papers to the 4th of February last.

The war with the Burmese still continued. The papers are filled with accounts of the operations of the British armies invading that empire, of the movements of troops to reinforce them, and contain the particulars of several encounters with the Burmese, in all which the British forces are represented to be successful. The head quarters of the British at the latest date, were at Rangoon, but divissions were advancing in different directions, and the main body were expected to move towards Ava, the capital of the empire. The Burman prisoners stated, that the loss of the Burman army, from the first to the 15th December, (at which last date a great battle was fought near Rangoon, when the Burmans were completely routed and disperced) amounted to fifteen thousand men, with the whole of their artillery, &c. Notwithstanding these defeats, the Burmese were stated to be making the greatest exertions to rally their scattered troops, and to collect an immense force to renew the attack upon the English at Rangoon. The English force at that place was stated at 12 to 15000 Europeans, and 3000 natives. The loss of the British is represented to be very small in the different actions, but the death of several valuable officers is lamented in the papers. *Register.*

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The plan of this Monument is considerably important and should not, we think be decided on in haste. We have for sometime feared, that, for the purpose of fixing the plan previously to the 17th of June, the business might be decided with such haste that the plan would not be such as would be finally approved. We copy the following article on this subject from the Palladium of yesterday.

We hope the Directors will not rashly decide on a plan, and involve themselves in contracts, before they are sure that the public will be well satisfied with it.

The approach of the anniversary need not, we conceive, hasten the decision; the stone may be laid without the plan having been fixed on. We observe in the late English publications, discussions on the design of the Monument at Edinburgh, yet, we believe, the corner stone was laid two or three years since. No Monument should be erected but on a design which has been submitted to the public, and time been given to have its merits tested by a fair examination.

The art of making telescopes has advanced so rapidly, that we may almost hope to see realized, the marvelous account related a few months ago by some modern *Munchausen*, of the architecture of the moon. Fraunhofer has finished an archromatic for the Observatory at Dorpat, of which Professor Struve speaks in the highest terms; it is 13 feet in length, the object glass nine Paris inches in diameter, and cost 950*l.* and in power is said to be superior to Schroter's 25 feet reflector. This is the largest refracting telescope we have heard of, the 12 feet achromatic lately finished by Mr Tulley of Islington, is only seven inches aperture; however, with that, the 6th and 7th Satellites of Saturn are easily visible, with a magnifying power of 150, which faint points of light Sir Wm. Herschell could only see in his 40 feet reflector, and the division in the rings of Saturn is more easily visible in this achromatic of Mr Tulley, than in any instrument yet known in this country. *London paper.*

Singular Fact. It is a singular fact, attending the Seneca Lake, that human bodies which sink in deep water never rise again. Within twelve or fifteen years past, probably more that the same number of persons have perished by accidental drowning in the waters of the lake—and, never, in a single instance, has one of them been known to rise again to the surface. Many very ingenious theories have been imagined to account for this phenomenon—as, for instance, that at the bottom of the lake, where rise innumerable springs, the currents, eddies, and bubbling of the water, keep the sand in constant motion, which in settling, covers over the bodies and prevents them from rising. This may or may not be one cause—but that the lake is supplied from countless springs, no one, we think will deny.

Fauna Americana. Dr Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, has in press a valuable work, in one octavo volume, entitled *Fauna Americana*, and containing an interesting description of the mammiferous animals of North America. This will be an important accession to Natural History, and comprise a number of species hitherto imperfectly described or unknown. This is the only attempt which has been made by an American naturalist. Dr Harlan is Professor of Comparative anatomy in the Philadelphia Museum, a distinguished member of many scientific societies, and a gentleman amply qualified for the undertaking.

Three thousand pounds have been granted by Parliament to promote emigration to Canada, from Ireland. In the debate on the resolution, Mr Hume said he was credibly informed that 18 out of 20 emigrants to Canada, passed over to the United States.

The British Premier has proposed a grant of £2000 to Mr M'Adam, for his improvement respecting roads.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents. Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food *gratis*, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the prescribed period. Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days out of the proceeds of two days' work. Even common labourers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Macclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth met at the State House in this City, on Wednesday the 25th inst. The following statement of the proceedings of Wednesday, are from the Daily Advertiser.

In the Senate thirty-three members appeared, were qualified, and took their seats. The oaths were administered by the Lieut. Governor. The Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee was re-elected President, with but one dissenting vote, and Paul Willard, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Clerk.—Messrs. Mills and Gray were appointed a committee to report rules and orders. The returns of votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, were brought in by the Secretary of State, and were committed to Messrs Taft Noyes, Savage, Pratt and Lyman, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs Phillips, of Salem, Varnum, Doolittle, Parsons, Shaw, and J. Phillips, of Boston, to count them and make report.

The returns of votes for Counsellors and Senators were committed to Messrs. Winthrop, Mack, Knowles, Kendall and Burnell, to report who are chosen, what vacancies there are, and who are candidates. An order was passed directing the messenger to supply the members with newspapers.

In the House of Representatives a hundred and seventy-four members appeared and were qualified. Pelham W. Warren, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Clerk. On balloting for Speaker, the whole number of votes was 161. necessary for a choice, 81. The Hon. Timothy Fuller had 84, and was chosen.

After the usual business of the morning was transacted, the Lieut. Governor, attended by the Sheriff the County, and accompanied by his aids, the members of the Council, of the Senate and of the House, went in procession, escorted by the Independent Cadets, under the command of Lt. Col. Amory, to the old South Church, and attended public worship. The religious services were performed and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of West Springfield.

SENATE.

Thursday *May*, 26. A Committee was appointed to request a copy of Mr Sprague's Sermon for publication.

At the request of the board of Overseers of Harvard University, the use of the Senate Chamber was granted for their Semi-annual Meeting on Thursday.

Thursday, May 16. The following petitions were read and committed;—Of the town of Sandwich—Wm. Rotch, jr. and others to be incorporated as the Provident Institution for Savings in New-Bedford.

A committee was chosen to consider the expediency of revising the pauper laws of this Commonwealth.

The Advertiser gives the following account of the state of the vote for governor and Lieut. Governor.

Choice of Governor and Lieut. Governor,—From the report of the committee of the Legislature on the election of Governor and Lieut. Governor, it appears that the whole number of votes for Governor legally returned was 37,426, of which 35,221 were for the Hon. Levi Lincoln, and 2,205 for all other candidates. The whole number of votes for Lieut. Governor was 36, 652, of which 24,967 were for his Honor Marcus Morton, and for all other candidates 1685.

A committee was appointed, in concurrence with the Senate to wait on the Hon. Levi Lincoln, and the Hon. Marcus Morton, and inform them of their election to the respective offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor, of this Commonwealth.

Several petitions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Col. Gibbs's Minerals.—This extensive Cabinet of Minerals, which has been for some several years loaned by the proprietor to Yale College, is now to be sold. It has been offered to that College for the sum of $20,000. A meeting has been held in New-Haven, to adopt measures for raising the sum necessary to enable the College to make the purchase. The New-York Observer after relating those proceedings, mentions the following incident, which occured on the day of the meeting, and was related by professor Silliman, who made an address in favour of the objects of the meeting—"A gentleman of Boston, well known for his munificence, was accidentally in the city, and visited the college. On being told the state of things in regard to the cabinet, he observed that if it left New-Haven, he would cheerfully give $1000 towards purchasing it for Harvard University, but he considered it as belonging to Yale College of right, and begged Professor S. to consider him as a subscriber towards the fund for purchasing it to the amount of *One Hudred Dollars*." *D. Adv.*

Coal.—There is reason to believe that Coal is abundant in this town, and may be found in places near the route if not directly on the bank of the Blackstone Canal. Specimens have been recently discovered on a hill of Mr. Israel Whitney, about a mile and a half distant from our village, within a few rods of the line upon which the canal must be located. We understand preparations are making for boring into this hill and other grounds in the vicinity, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of the "concealed treasure." A bed of coal in such a situation is worth all the gold which can be sifted from the sands of the Carolina. *Worcester Yeoman.*

On the recent intelligence of the projected invasion of Cuba, from Mexico, the National Intelligencer says—

This expedition, we already know, will fall through. We have information from Campeachy direct, of the 11th of March, that the expedition was re-called in consequence of the information then just received of the arrival of additional troops and vessels of war at Havana. It is not, we should think, by such a hasty and ill-concerted movement that the strong hold of Havana is to be wrested from Spain.

Notice.—A large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Brookfield, was held at the house of M. Rice, on the 23d inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of inviting the Commissioners appointed by the authority of this Commonwealth, to survey routes for Canals, to survey the route from the Connecticut River, at Springfield, by the way of the Chickopee and Quaboag rivers, to Boston Harbor.

Memphremagog Canal. Messrs Clinton, M'Duffie, and Smith have passed through Danville in Vermont, to explore the route through that town, Walden, Hardwick, Craftsbury, Irasburgh and Coventry, to lake Memphremagog, preparatory to making a survey of the route. *B. D. Adv.*

On Sunday afternoon the body of a new-born female infant was found drowned on the flats in Dorchester. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "Wilful murder," by some person unknown.

At the present moment the particulars of the Battle of Bunker Hill have acquired a new and strong interest, and are sought and read with revived enthusiasm. It is gratifying, therefore to learn that a pamphlet, from a correct source, furnishing the desired information, has been printed, and for sale at the respective Book-stores. *Pall.*

A census of the town of New Bedford has been taken, under a vote of the town, and a return made on oath. It is found that the number of inhabitants is 5276, of whom 2428 are males, 2527 females, and 321 blacks. The number of houses is 594, and of families 935. The population in 1820 was 3947.

Ohio Canal.—The route of the great Canal through the State of Ohio to Lake Erie, has at length been settled by the Commissioners, to run through the Tuscarawas valley. The difference of expense in favour of the latter, we are informed, was two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

From Carthagena.—On Sunday last arrived at the quarantine ground, the Colombian frigate *Venezuela*, Capt. Navaio, in 30 days from Carthagena. Don Francisco Lopez, messenger from the Colombian Government, arrived in this vessel, with despatches from the Colombian Government, containing a treaty of commerce and an arrangement for the suppression of the slave trade. The frigate came up yesterday, and fired a national salute, which was returned from Castle William. We believe this is the first Colombian frigate that has entered our harbor. She is English built, mounts 32 guns, and has a complement of 213 men. *N. Y. Statesman.*

Madam Knight's journal. A small duodecimo, entitled "The private Journal kept by Madam Knight, on a Journey from Boston to New-York, in the year 1704, from the Original Manuscript," has just been published by Wilder & Campbell, of New-York. The original spelling and abbreviations have been preserved, in printing the work; and in fact, it appears to be an exact copy of an old manuscript.

Late letters from Ireland agree in stating that a greater number of emigrants will sail this year for the Canadas than did in any former one. Most of the vessels from that country for Quebec were waiting for passengers, and would not sail before the 16th of April.

New Society. We understand that a Congregational Society has been organised in the town of Bellingham, where, for many years past, the only regular worship has been of the Baptist order. The Society is supplied at present with a preacher from Cambridge.

More Riches of the West. Within a few days past a great quantity of *ship plank* has come down the Erie canal in rafts, from Rochester and other places, on its way to N. York. Should the speculation prove favourable there are hardy oaks enough to supply the whole navy of the Union, that can be floated down the same channel. *Albany Adv.*

The Court of Inquiry, sitting at the Navy Yard in this city, to inquire into the conduct of Commodore Porter, in regard to to the affair of Foxardo and also in regard to the anti-piratical service generally, has closed the examination of witnesses, and it is said to be engaged in making up its opinion. *Nat Intell.*

Ohio Canal. The route of the great canal through the State of Ohio to Lake Erie, has at length been settled by the commissioners, to run through the Tuscarawas valley. The difference of expense in favour of the latter, we are informed, was *two hundred and eighty five thousand dollars.*

Population of Missouri. It appears by a census lately taken of the population of Missouri that the whole number of white inhabitants is 68,168 of blacks 12,509. All the blacks are slaves for life excepting 441.

Fire! A fire broke out on Thursday evening a little past eleven o'clock in a stable in Charles street. The buildings around were much exposed, but only the stable in which it originated, was consumed. There were eight horses in the stable, and only two of them were saved.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that letters have been received at the Department of State from Mr Rush, accepting his appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He expected to be able to leave England for the United States some time in June.—*Nat. Jour.*

The King of Spain has authorized the printing of the Autograph Journal of Christopher Columbus, and those of several other illustrious navigators, which have been peserved in the Escurial (the Royal Residence) with the greatest care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse.

The Rev Dr Nares, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is preparing for publication Memoirs of the life and administration of Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A Letter from Rome says,–Monsignore Angelo Mayo, already celebrated for his discoveries in 'Palimsestes' has just discovered more important treasures than all those already found by him. Very volumious fragments of the lost books of Polybius and Diodorus have been found among more recent manuscripts of eclesiastical works. They mention an entire book of Diodorus, containing precious details of the Phenœcians. M. Mayo has also discovered numerous fragments of Meander.

Messrs. Editors,

I am an old man, and recollect events from the year 1765. I have read Bradford's History of Massachusetts, with much pleasure; for it appears to me to be very correct. There is a faithful account given of the events which took place before and during the War of the Revolution, especially so far as this State was concerned. I like to look over the records of former times, and I wish every one who labours for the public good, may be encouraged, and rewarded. *B. Palladium.*

Destructive Fire. The Rhode Island American of Tuesday gives an account of a very destructive fire which took place in Providence, on Monday night. It commenced in a Cabinet maker's shop in the rear of Westminster-street, and as the wind was fresh, and the buildings around were generally of wood, it spread with great rapidity, and was not extinguished till it had consumed six buildings and the Universalist chapel, lately erected.

From the combustible nature of most of the buildings in the neighborhood of the fire, an extensive conflagration was anticipated, and many families removed their goods. But by the spirited exertions of the citizens it was extinguished sooner than was expected.

The population of New-Bedford, which in 1820 was 3947, is now 5256. The number of houses is 594, and the number of families 985.

Canals. It is gratifying to perceive that the people of Boston have been roused to the consideration of the subject of connecting their harbour with the Connecticut River, and of facilitating the communication with the interiour of the country by canals and rail-ways in various directions. It is quite time that they not only deliberate but act. Other cities and other portions of the State are in advance of them in devising the means of increasing their trade; and unless measures be speedily taken to open new communications with Boston, much of the business which centered there will be diverted into new channels.

This is a subject in which the whole Commonwelath has a deep interest. The prosperity of the Capital and that of the country are in some degree mutually dependent. Their interests are so much the same, that we hope to see a hearty co-operation on the part of the Legislature in all measures which tend to unite them more closely. *Worcester Yeoman.*

Machias. May 19. We have been informed, that in the Province of New-Brunswick, 170 vessels are to be built this year. Labouring men are greatly in demand. The business of the city of St. John is said to be remarkably brisk—and trade never more prosperous.

Wiscasset, May 20. *The Season.*—We congratulate the community and the agricultural interest in particular, on the encouragiug prospect before us of a most fruitful and abundant season. Since the late rains grass has come forward very rapidly, and the fruit trees appear in all the rich exuberence of promise.

It appears in the Harleian MSS. 7524, that Rushworth, the author of 'Historical Collections,' passed the last years of his life in jail, where indeed he died: After the Restoration, when he presented to the king several of the privy council's books, which he presesved from ruin, he received for his only reward *the thanks of his Majesty!*

Ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

A company has been formed in England, for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by cutting a ship canal near Lake Nicaragua. A London paper states that the company have concluded a contract with the government of Guatimala, and that an eminent engineer will proceed immediately to that country for the purpose of making the necessary surveys, &c.

A work of this kind would be immensely important to the commerce of the world, but it may be doubted whether the London speculators really intend to pursue the project. It is not unlikely to prove one of those gambling schemes so common in England—a bubble contrived by the sharpers to gull the ignorant and unwary.

Emigration from Germany to America.—A letter from Darmstadt in Germany, says, "In the province of upper Hesse, nine or ten thousand inhabitants of different ages and both sexes, have formed the resolution of going to America. In that of the Rhine, which is one of the most fertile countries of Germany, there are an hundred families who intend to go to Hamburg, where a Brazilian agent will procure for them the means of proceeding to that empire. Nothing can put an end to the wretchedness that prevails in the villages and small towns, except liberty being restored to the navigation of the Rhine, and commerce in the Southwest part of Germany."

Salem Athenæum. The following gentlemen were on Wednesday 18th inst. elected officers of this institution:—

Edw. A. Holyoke, M. D. L. L. D. President. Benj. Merrill, Esq. Treasurer. Hon. John Glen King, Clerk. Trustees. Ewd. A. Holyoke, M.D. LL. D. Benj- L. Oliver, M, D. Hon. Joseph Story, Hon. John Pickering, Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, Hon. John G. King, Mr Charles C. Clark, Hon. Benjamin Pierce, Hon. Daniel A. White.

General Lafayette arrived at St Louis, May 3d, and was there met by the Governor of Illinois, who conducted him to Kaskaskia. He was expected at Cincinnati early the present month. He was to be escorted into town by *a cavalcade of ladies.* *D. Adv.*

Schools in Greece.—The British Foreign School Society are soliciting aid to establish schools in all the principal towns of Greece. They are educating several Greeks for teachers, and intend to print in modern Greek, lessons in spelling, reading and arithmetic.

Papers from Buenos Ayres to April 2, were received yesterday.

The Congress of Buenos Ayres has authorized measures to reduce the Spanish General Olaneta, now in Upper Peru.

The Treaty between Buenos Ayres and England had been published. Commerce is to be reciprocally free. British Residents are to enjoy religious freedom. B. A is to co-operate in abolishing the Slave Trade. *Pall.*

INSTALLATION.

On Thursday last the Rev Seth Stetson was installed as Pastor of the First Universalist Church and Society in Salem. Introductory prayer and reading of the scriptures, by Rev Mr Winchester, of Charlestown; Sermon by the Rev Mr Dean of Boston, from II. Cor. xii. 14; Installation prayer by Mr Streeter, of Boston; Charge by Rev Mr Jones, of Gloucester; Right hand of Fellowship by Rev Mr Streeter, of Boston; Address to the Society by the Rev Mr Ballou, of Roxbury.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Tuesday last, by Rev Mr Palfrey, Daniel Greenleaf Ingraham, Esq. to Miss Caroline Augusta Geyer.

In Plymouth, by Rev Mr Kendall, Chandler Robbins, M. D. of this city, to Miss Eunice D. Hedge, daughter of Barnabas H. Esq.

In Brewster, on Sunday evening, 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr Monroe, Mr Barnabas F. Cobb to Miss Matilda Lincoln, of B.

By the Rev. Mr Simkins, Mr Elknah Winslow, to Miss Mary Crocker.

In Potsmouth (N. H.) Mr Joseph Drown jr. to Miss Olive C. Moulton.

In Kennebunkport, Me. Rev Thomas C. Upham, Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy at Bowdoin college to Miss Phebe H. Lord.

In Easton, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, Mr. Welcome Lothrop, to Miss Caroline Williams, both of E.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Snnday, Mr Samuel Brown, aged 71.

On Sunday, Mrs Caroline A. B. Balch, wife of Joseph Balch Esq.— Sarah-Ann Odell, aged 4, daughter of Mr John O.

On Tuesday, Mr Barney M'Lane, aged 44.

On Wednesday, Mr Jonas Dean, aged 43.—Lydia Ann Farnsworth, aged 18 months, daughter of Mr Oliver F.

On Tuesday, Mrs Catharine Fitzgerald, aged 26

In Duxbury, 13th instant, Mr Stephen Robbins, aged 29,

In Brunswick, Mrs Susanna Thomas, aged 100 years and two months—decendants 321; 17 of the fourth generaiton.

At Sterling, on the 20th instant, Dr John Barnard, aged 82.

In Bangor, Me Mr Nathaniel Harlow, formerly of Plymouth,

At Barboursville, (Va.)on the 16th inst. Col. Thomas Barbour, (father of the present Secretary of War,) aged 90. Mass. aged 67.

In Germany, Prince Charles of Hohenlohe Langenbourgh, and senior of his house, aged 63.

In Charleston, S. C. Rev. Robert Seymour Symmes, aged 54, of the Episcopal Church.

In Shrewsbury, on the 6th inst. Mr. Aaron Smith aged 89.

In Easton, on Monday, the 23d inst. Mr. Bezer Keith, aged 46.

In Hopkington, Mr William and Mrs Elizabeth Valentine husband and wife, both aged 74 years; born neighbours, lived together in a married state 54 years; died within ten days of each other, left 76 surviving descendants.

In Ashfield, Mr Charles Beswick, aged XCV.

In Hanover, N. H. on the 24th ult, Miss Caroline Webber, youngest daughter of the late President Webber of Harvard University, aged 24.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN BOSTON,

Ending May 20th; from the Health-Office Returns.

May 14.—Harriet B. Newton, 4. 15th.—Daniel A. Putnam, 2; Mary Davey, 20 mo; David Olby, 37. 16th.—Milly Jane Rogers, 4; William Boyd, 43; Prudence S. Gorland, 16 mo.; Eden Flint, 3; Henry Roaf, jr. 2; Lucy Gould, 47; Daniel F. W. Stetson, 1; Horace Parmele, 45. 17th.—Eliza Davis, 25; Thomas Watson, 10 mo.; Samuel Stillman, jr. 11 mo.; Sarah Ann Flint, 10 mo. 18th.—Lydia Wilson, 18; Caleb Tufts Low, 15 mo.; James G. Loring, 36. 19th.—Charles Colburn, 32; Emily Durant, 19 mo.; Abigail McNamara, 28. 20th.—Child of Benjamin Cloutman; Marcus M. Noyes, 3.

FOR Sale at this Office, and by MUNROE & FRANCIS, No. 128, Washington-street, and other agents of the Publishing Fund.

EDWARD, or *the Sunday Scholar*; a new tract by Mary Hewes, price 7 cts. single.

The TWO FARMERS; a new tract, price 8 cts. single, also the following assortment of moral and religious tracts.

—VIZ.—

James Talbot,	6 cts.	single,	63 pages	each.
E. Moreland,	8	"	68	"
T. Dormer,	3	"	20	"
Drunkenness,	3	"	16	"
J. Jenkins,	6	"	44	"
Lottery Ticket,	8	"	56	"
Edward and Margaret,	8	"	64	"
Channing's Sermon.	3	"	16	"
Brothers,	10	"	68	"
Geneva Catechism, 1st.	8	"	46	"
do. do. 2nd	8	"	68	"
do. do. 3d	12	"	84	"
Advice to Domestics,	6	"	38	"
Suspected Boy,	4	"	28	"
Colman on Baptism,	4	"	16	"
Bancroft to Parents,	4	"	16	"
Juvenile Devotions,	20		110	"
Frank,	88	"	500	"
James Bennington.	8		12	

☞ Dealers and those who purchase for distribution will be supplied at reduced prices.

WILLIAM BROOKS.

TENDERS his thanks to the Parents and Guardians of the Children, who have been placed under his instruction the last year, and solicits a share of the public patronage. His School is open for the reception of Masters and Misses, at No. 9, Washington-Place, Fort-Hill.

He teaches Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar; also Analysis of sentences with rules for pointing the same; also Geography, with the use of the Atlas and Globes, with a solution of problems; also History, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, &c.

He has employed an instructress to teach painting on velvet and paper, and all the branches of Needle-work.

N. B. Terms reasonable, and made known at his school, No. 9, Washington Place.

Boston, May 28, 1825. 3w

CHRISTIAN MONITOR.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have for sale a few complete sets of the Christian Monitor bound in TEN vols.

Also a number of the Christian Monitor Tracts seperate *viz.* Williams Return, Eleanor Williams, Chauncey or Communion, Orton or family worship, &c. &c. &c. which will be sold low.

THE UNITARIAN'S ANSWER.

JUST Received, and for sale at this office, "The Unitarian's Answer, or, a brief & plain 'answer to any that ask a reason' of our attachment to Unitarianism, considered as a system both of Doctrine and Instruction." *Second Edition.*

The first edition of this popular and highly useful tract contained 24 pages. It has been revised and enlarged to 36 pages, and is offered at the same price as the first edition; six cents single; sixty cents per doz. May 21.

WAYLAND ON THE DUTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

ON Tuesday last published by James Loring, No. 2, Cornhill, price 31 cents. The Duties of an American Citizen. Two Discourses delivered in the First Baptist Meeting-House on Thursday, April 7, 1825. The day of public Fast. By Francis Wayland, Jr.

May 21, 1825.

MR. WARE'S SERMONS

JUST published at this office "Discourses on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ, by Henry Ware, Jr.

The object of these discourses is to give a devotional and practical view of the important subjects which they treat.—They were written in the ordinary course of the author's ministry, and have been prepared for publication, in the hope of supplying some plain and accessible work on these interesting topics. May 28, 1825.

HENRY GOODWIN,

Or the Contented Man.

A few copies of this admirable tract have been procured by the Trustees of the Publishing Fund and are for sale at Munroe and Francis' Book Store No. 128 Washington Street.

☞ And also for sale at this office. April 30

POETRY.

'THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES'

Among the many excellent articles from the pen of Miss *Jane Taylor*, is the following entitled, "*The Philosopher's Scales.*"

'In days of yore, as Gothic fable tells,
When learning dimly gleam'd from grated cells,
When wild Astrology's distorted eye
Shunn'd the fair field of true philosophy,
And wand'ring through the depths of mental night,
Sought dark predictions mid the worlds of light;—
When curious Alchymy, with puzzled brow,
Attempted things that Science laughs at now,
Losing the useful purpose she consults,
In vain chimeras and unknown results;
In those grey times there lived a reverend sage,
Whose wisdom shed its lustre on the age.
A monk he was, immured in cloister'd walls,
Where now the ivy'd ruin crumbling falls.
'Twas a profound seclusion that he chose;
The noisy world disturb'd not that repose;
The flow of murmuring waters, day by day,
And whistling winds, that forced their tardy way
Thro' reverend trees, of ages' growth, that made,
Around the holy pile, a deep monastic shade;
The chanted psalm, or solitary prayer,—
Such were the sounds that broke the silence there.
* * * * * * *
'Twas here, when his rites sacerdotal were o'er,
In the depth of his cell with its stone-covered floor,
Resigning to thought his chimerical brain,
He formed the contrivance we now shall explain;
But whether by magic or alchymy's powers,
We know not, indeed 'tis no business of ours;
Perhaps it was only by patience and care,
At last that he brought his invention to bear.
In youth 'twas projected; but years stole away,
And ere 'twas complete he was wrinkled and grey.
But success is secure unless energy fails;
And at length he produced *The Philosopher's Scales.*

'What were they?—you ask; you shall presently see
These scales were not made to weigh sugar and tea;
O no;—for such properties wondrous had they,
That qualities, feelings, and thoughts they could weigh!
Together with articles small or immense,
From mountains or planets, to atoms of sense;
Nought was there so bulky, but there it could lay;
And nought so ethereal but there it would stay;
And nought so reluctant but in it must go;
All which some examples more clearly will show.

'The first thing he tried was the head of *Voltaire*,
Which retain'd all the wit that had ever been there;
As a weight he threw in a torn scrap of a leaf,
Containing the prayer of the penitent thief;
When the skull rose aloft with so sudden a spell,
As to bound like a ball, on the roof of the cell.

'Next time he put in *Alexander the Great*,
With a garment that *Dorcas* had made—for a weight;
And tho' clad in armour from sandals to crown,
The hero rose up, and the garment went down.

'A long row of alms-houses, amply endow'd
By a well-esteem'd pharisee, busy and proud,
Now loaded one scale, while the other was prest
By those mites the poor widow dropp'd into the chest;
Up flew the endowment, not weighing an ounce,
And down, down, the farthing's worth came with a bounce.

'Again, he performed an experiment rare;
A monk, with austerities bleeding and bare,
Climbed into his scale; in the other was laid
The heart of our *Howard*, now partly decayed;
When he found, with surprise, that the whole of his brother
Weigh'd less, by some pounds, than this bit of the other.

'By further experiments, (no matter how,)
He found that ten chariots weighed less than one plough.
A sword, with gilt trappings, rose up in the scale,
Though balanced by only a ten-penny nail;
A shield and a helmet, a buckler and spear,
Weighed less than a widow's uncrystallized tear.
A lord and a lady went up a full sail,
When a bee chanced to light on the opposite scale.
Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two courtiers, one earl,
Ten councellors' wigs, full of powder and curl,
All heaped in one balance, and swinging from thence,
Weigh'd less than some atoms of candour and sense;—
A first-water diamond, with brilliants begirt,
Than one good potatoe just washed from the dirt;
Yet, not mountains of silver and gold would suffice,
One pearl to outweigh,—'twas the "pearl of great price."

'At last the whole world was bowl'd in at the grate;
With the soul of a beggar to serve for a weight;
When the former sprang up with so strong a rebuff,
That it made a vast rent, and escaped at the roof;
Whence, balanced in air, it ascended on high,
And sail'd up aloft—a balloon in the sky;
While the scale with the soul in, so mightily fell,
That it jerk'd the philosopher out of his cell.

'MORAL.

'Dear reader, if e'er self deception prevails,
We pray you to try *The Philosopher's Scales*;
But if they are lost in the ruins around,
Perhaps a good substitute thus may be found;—
Let *judgment* and *conscience* in circles be cut,
To which strings of *thought* may be carefully put;
Let these be made even with caution extreme,
And *impartiality* use for a beam;
Then bring those good actions which pride overrates,
And tear up your *motives* to serve for the weights.'

Miscellaneous.

[From a Review of COLE'S *Philosophical remarks on the Theory of Comets.*]

COMETS.

Among all the mysteries and uncertainties of astronomy, none has been more puzzling than the natural history of Comets. Their rare appearance and the threatening aspect which they often assume, caused them to be regarded, in times not very remote, as the harbingers of doom and destruction; and even since philosophy has done her best to eradicate such baseless and superstitious fears, so far as respects single cities and kingdoms, she has increased, rather than diminished our dread of comets, by raising alarms of another deluge or a universal conflagration from their approach to the earth. To us it appears somewhat singular, that astronomers, and particularly those who profess to follow the steps of Sir Isaac Newton, should ever dream of danger from a comet, so long as the whole frame and arrangement of the universe is regulated and upheld by the wisdom of Providence. Newton was too profound a philosopher to have suggested such fears, which are in direct opposition to all we know of the harmony of the creation, and therefore utterly gratuitous and unphilosophical.

Among other things respecting Comets, we are informed, that their paths have been scientifically calculated, and that from such calculations, their returns can be predicted. The truth is, however, that out of above five hundred Comets which are said to have appeared, only two or three are supposed to have regularly returned; and their return is, after all, problematical. Professor Encke, a German astronomer, has recently determined the orbit of a small comet, which, he says, returns every three years; but as yet, it has, we believe, been seen only twice. We are inclined to suspect that Encke's comet has more affinity to the new planets, Ceres, Juno, Pallas, and Vesta, than to the comets hitherto observed.

Taking into view all that is at present known respecting Comets, Mr. Cole thinks it much more rational and probable, and withal more mathematical, to consider Comets, not as moving in elliptical orbits, and returning periodically, but as moving in hyperbolic paths through the whole range of the universe,—sometimes visiting the solar system, at other times taking their course through the countless systems of planets supposed to revolve about the fixed stars.

THE BIBLE.

The following testimony is from a speech of Chancellor KENT, of New York at the late anniversary of the American Bible Society.

The Bible is equally adapted to the wants and infirmities of every human being. It is the vehicle of the most awful truths, and which are at the same time of universal application, and accompanied by the most efficacious sanctions. No other book ever addressed itself so authoritatively, and so pathetically, to the judgment and moral sense of mankind. It contains the most sublime and fearful displays of the attributes of that perfect Being who inhabiteth eternity, and pervades and governs the universe. It brings life and immortality to light, and which until the publication of the Gospel, were hidden from the scrutiny of ages. This gracious Revelation of a future state is calculated to solve the mysteries of Providence in the dispensations of this life, to reconcile us to the inequalities of our present condition, and to inspire unconquerable fortitude and the most animating consolation, when all other consolations fail, in the midst of the abodes of age and sorrow, and under the pressure of the sharpest pangs of human misery. The Bible also unfolds the origin and deep foundations of depravity and guilt, and the means and the hopes of salvation though the mediation of the Redeemer. Its doctrines, its discoveries, its code of morals and its means of Grace, are not only overwhelming evidence of its divine origin, but they confound the pretentions of all other systems, by showing the narrow range and feeble efforts of human reason, even when under the sway of the most exalted understanding, and enlightened by the accumulated treasures of science and learning.

THE RUSSIANS.

[*From the Quarterly Review.*]

When Madame de Stael pronounced the imagination of the Russians to be unbounded, and that there was something 'gigantic' which characterized them in every undertaking; she was certainly right in the latter respect; not, however, we presume, in consequence of the exercise of the imaginative faculty, so much as from moral necessity, the result of great wealth, and great power. The mansion of the Russian noble, considering the extent of his territorial possessions, the number of his domestics, and the amount of his revenue, is not on a more gigantic scale in Russia than Catsworth, Eaton, or Lowther in England, though the former might perhaps be found equal in point of extent to all the three.

It is not worth while to dwell on the various superstitions which prevail in the Greek church; they are pretty nearly the same, and about as rational, as those of the church of Rome; they differ in particular points of ceremony, but agree in essentials. Lord Macartney observes, that the Confession of the Catholic and Apostolic faith of the Greeks and Russians, confirmed by the patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem in the year 1643, is whimsically divided under three heads of *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*: that to Faith are given the twelve articles of the Nicene Creed, and the Seven Sacraments; to Hope the Lord's Prayer and the Seven Beatitudes; and to Charity the ten commandments—the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost—the nine precepts of the Church—the seven deadly sins—seven charities to the bodies, seven charities to the souls of men—with various other boons, which our readers would scarce thank us for enumerating. He also observes, that although the superstitious use of pictures (which must all be executed by artists of the Greek Church) is very general, it is remakable that the same cause which produced excellence in painting in Italy and other popish countres, has been utterly inoperative in Russia, there not being one good picture by a native in the whole country; this will appear the more extraordinary when it is considered that the Russians are admirable imitators, and that the nobility are particularly fond of pictures. The Emperor Alexander, however, has recently established an academy for painting in Petersburg.

From The London New Monthly Magazine for March.

LITERARY NOVELTIES. The venerable author of the Man of Feeling, Henry Mackenzie, is at present engaged on an autobiographical work, which cannot fail to be eminently interesting to the literary world. Except Bentham, Mr Mackenzie is, we believe, the oldest living author in Great Britain. Johnson, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Reynolds, are all within his recollection, and in his own country, the great names of the Gregories, Beattie, Cullen, Reid, the Monroes, David Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Blair, Kames, Tyler, Monboddo, Black, Logan, and many others, must all be familiar to him as household words. Mr Mackenzie, notwithstanding his great age, is as fully in possession of all his faculties, as he was at five and twenty: and as his latter years have been passed among the highest literary characters of our own day, such a work as his cannot fail to be one of the most interesting ever published.

NATURAL HISTORY. *American Goat.*—At a meeting of the Philadelphia, Society for promoting Agriculture, among the communications read, was a letter from Major S. Long, giving a description of the Rocky Mountain goats, a notice of their geographical range, and principal place of resort. The information detailed was given by Mr Donald M'Kensie, of the British Hudson Bay Company, with whom Major Long met on his late journey to St Peter's river, at the mouth of Assiniboin river, and afterwards confirmed by Mr Henry, of the same company; both of these gentlemen spoke from personal observation. The fleeces of the native animals, one of which is in Peale's Museum, exceed in downy softness that of the Thibet goat, and their introduction into the United States, would add greatly to the national wealth. France has already been repaid by working up the fleeces of the Thibet animal imported a few years since, for the expense attending that memorable expedition,

N. Y. Relig. Chron.

STONE WALL FENCE.

The rocks and granite with which our fields abound ought not to be omitted in any general degree of advantages. Although discouraging to agriculture in its infancy, the time is not very remote, and even now is, when they will be regarded as one of the most valuable resources.

When our forest shall yield to the charms of cultivation and smile with the habitations of men, then shall we realize in our stone walls a most happy relief from the perplexity and expence which bears down the farmer, exhaust his gains and diminishes his capital in a country destitute of durable fencing stuff. Wooden fences become expensive and burdensome not only from difficulty of procuring the materials, but from their rapid decay.

The hedge and ditch occupy a large proportion of the ground, are difficult to keep in repair and impoverish the soil that is near them. Not so with stone wall fence; it is no unreasonable occupier of land, produces no sterility, but affords an excellent shelter and gives double thrift and fruitfulness to the trees planted by its side. Equally proofs against combustion and decay, it as durable as the foundations of the earth and will at no distant period more than double the value of our farming capital,—*Agricultural Reader.*

ROMAN POLISH.

Having frequently visited the Vatican during my stay at Rome, in the winter of 1818, I was much struck with the brilliant polish of their mahogany book-cases; and as a the Pope Pius Seventh was adding to the library, and putting up additional book-cases, that were made equally brilliant, upon the spot, I not only watched the progress, but asked one of the workmen how it was done. Perhaps you would not object to a receipt for a Roman Polish, which has the advantage of requiring no varnish, and is very much at your service.

Brick dust, sifted very fine; olive oil mixed with it, just to give it the dampness of flour; this is rubbed by a pumice-stone upon the wood till perfectly smooth; then add spirits of wine, and continue rubbing it till you have the required polish, which is beautiful, and more durable than any other.

Atheneum.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following was furnished by an old and very respectable citizen, now no more—one who was intimately acquainted with the general and the fact: Many years ago, and some time before the revolution, Colonel Washington and his lady were in the habit of visiting a watering-place in Virginia, to which resorted, from the adjacent country, many sick and lame people, who came to seek the benefit of the waters, with very slender means. An acquaintance with the situation of the people was the constant care of the generous Washington. It was observed by the relator of this anecdote, that they drew bread every morning, without money. Curiosity led him to inquire of the baker how he expected to get paid—he hesitated, and said he was enjoined not to tell; and that the very people who eat the bread did not know who paid for it. This but increased his curiosity. At length, after much importunity, the baker whispered in his ear that he received his pay from Colonel Washington; that it had always been his practice at the bath, and that the bill was often a pretty considerable one! This is the same Washington that, under God, achieved our independence; and, consequently, to him we owe our present happiness and glory But this illustrious Father of his Country is denied even a monument as a tribute of respect to his memory; yet the faithful historian will record his name upon the pages of history, and it will descend to posterity blended with associations the most noble, and inseparably connected with the glory of America.

N. Y. Telegraph.

Ladies' Monitor.

There are those who so far depreciate the intellectual worth of females, as to believe that all that is important in female education, is limited by a thorough acquaintance with domestic philosophy; and that to furnish our daughters with any accompishments beyond this, and particularly to instruct them in any of the branches of solid learning and science, is a superfluity that ill befits their condition and employment. But how contracted are such views, and how far do they fall short of qualifying females for some of the more useful and important duties of their sex! Mind is a glorious endowment; and there is no reason why the mind of females should not be cultivated with unwearied assiduity. Particularly to a female of keen perception, intuitive judgment, vivid fancy and ready and retentive memory, every facility of developing and improving her intellectual faculties, which her means and condition in life can furnish, should be afforded.

But while we advert to her intellectual cultivation, let us not lightly pass over the peculiar advantage of a thorough acquaintance with *Moral science.* Here every female should be at home. Last of all, should the science of God, and salvation, and immortality, be hidden from her eyes; last of all, should she be a stranger to the principles and obligations which ought to govern her thoughts, her affections, and her conduct, every hour and moment of her existence. How humiliating, if it were only in an intellectual view, that she should be ignorant of the topics and wonderful themes of contemplation, and powerful persuasives of enterprise, and unrivalled exhibitions of classical beauty and elegance, and matchless examples of purity of thought, with which the great text-book of moral science, the Bible, is so richly fraught. There is revealed what nothing else has disclosed, and what none but God knew. From one page of this wonderful volume, a female may gain more knowledge of the great end of her being, and of what is useful and necessary to be known, than philosophy could acquire by the patience and toil of centuries. There, too, is developed the great system of truth, which philosophers and sages have sought in vain, every where inculcating the most excellent maxims of wisdom—every where embodying counsels more paternal, admonitions more alarming, consolations more pecious, expostulations more touching, than all the schemes of human instructions; and every where recounting events and transactions, that cannot be communicated without the deepest interest and delight. The wonders of the Bible have interested and amazed the strongest intellects in creation. And if a female would be interested in subjects that can expand, and captivate, and transform her mind—that can withdraw her affections from the vain pursuits and enjoyments of the world then must her heart be endeared to the excellencies of the Bible.

THE PRONOUNCING BIBLE.

Price 2,50 and 3,50.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington Street, (53 Cornhill)

The Pronouncing Bible, in which all the proper names, and numerous other words, in the Sacred Scriptures, are divided and accented, as they ought to be pronounced, according to Walker's Key and pronouncing Dictionary. By Israel Alger Jr. This work is printed on linen paper, and handsomely bound, and will, it is believed, receive extensive patronage and very happily promote correctness and uniformity in pronouncing the proper names of the Bible, in which there is now much diversity among good speakers.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr Gould, Principal of the Latin School, and Mr Emerson, the late Principal, and Mr Miles, the present Principal of the English High School in Boston.

Messrs Lincoln & Edmands,

We received notice of your intended edition of the Bible, and are very glad that you have undertaken it. An edition for common use, with the pronunciation of proper names and of difficult English words correctly marked, has long been wanted. It cannot fail to be highly useful. Without such a work, a knowledge of the right pronunciation of the Hebrew names can be acquired only by a reference to dictionaries which most readers have neither time nor opportunity to consult. We have no doubt, judging from the New Testament on the same plan which you published, that it will be well executed.

Yours, &c. B. A. GOULD,
G. B. EMERSON,
Boston, Aug. 16th 1824 S. P. MILES.

From the Rector of Christ Church, Boston.

Messrs Lincoln & Edmands,

I am happy to learn that you contemplate publishing an edition of the whole Bible on the plan of Alger's Pronouncing Testament. Highly approving of this plan, and pesuaded that it is calculated greatly to facilitate the attainment of a correct and uniform pronunciation among all classes of readers, you have my best wishes for abundant success in your laudable undertaking. Very respectfully yours,
June 23, 1824. A. EATON.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, *Washington*, corner of Water Sreet, have for sale, a large assortment of *Children's Books.* Among the number, are;—

CONVERSATIONS ON COMMON THINGS or a guide to Knowledge. By a Teacher; a useful work for families and schools. and adapted to convey to them a knowledge of almost every subject which is presented to them in art. Price 62 1-2 and 74 cents.

M. & F. have in press, a small work, by the same author, entitled *Hymns for Children*, selected and altered.

THE CRUSADES, a tale for youth, by Mrs. Hofland, with wood engravings.

THE ADVENTURES OF CONGO in search of his master, an merican tale with copper-plate engravings.

THE FRUITS OF ENTERPRIZE, or the Travels of Belzoni, in Egypt, with 24 copperplate engavings.

THE DAUGHTER OF A GENIUS, a tale for young ladies, by Mrs. Hofland March 12.

YOUNG LADIE'S SCHOOL.

THE public are respectfully informed that Miss BATHSHEBA WHITMAN will take charge of the FEMALE SCHOOL in East Bridgewater during the ensuing Season. The first term will commence on the 2d Monday in May. Tuition from 25 to 30 cts. per week—Board in the neighbourhood on easonable terms—For admission to the School or information respecting it, apply to the Subscriber. S. L. MITCHELL.
East-Bridgewater, April 23d.

ROBERT FOWLE.

FOR SALE at this office, and by *Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Munroe & Francis*, and the Booksellers generally, a small book of 34 pages, entitled *Robert Fowle.*

For sale also by *J. W. Foster*, Portsmouth, N. H. and *J. R. Buffum*, Salem.

HYMN BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, *Washington Street*, have just published, a small work, *very much wanted*, entitled Hymns for Children, sellected and altered, with appropriate texts attached; by the author of "Conversations on Common Things." "Early lay the foundation of piety; look upon the universe which you inhabit, not as the abode only of human cares or human joys, but as the Temple of the Living God, to whom your praise is due, and to whom your best service is to be performed."

CAPPE'S EXPLICATION, &c.

AN Alphibetical Explication of some Terms and Phrases which occur in Scripture, in Hymns and Psalms, and other Books of Devotion,—intended to promote the profit and pleasure of those who use them. By the late Rev. NEWCOME CAPPE.

☞ For sale at this office. May 7, 1825.

REMARKS ON SEPULTURE.

A FEW Copies for sale at this Office of "Remarks on the Dangers and Duties of SEPULTURE, or Security for the living with respect and repose for the dead. By a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

CHRISTIAN REGISTER

Published every Saturday at No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street for the Editor, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or three dollars payable in six months.

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